WHOLE NO. 10,836.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1866.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## THE CAPITAL

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

The Report of the Reconstruction Committee Submitted to Both Houses.

Thad. Stevens' Latest Confiscation Scheme.

All Public Lands Belonging to the Seceded States Declared Confiscated.

Estates of Rebels Valued at Over Ten Thou sand Dollars Forever Forfeited.

The Lands to be Distributed Among the Freedmen.

The Post Office Appropriation Bill in the Senate.

Efforts of the Radicals to Restrict the Appointing Powers of the President.

The River ad Harbor Improvement Ri . Passed in the House.

early Twelve Million Bollars Appropriated for the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Blaine-Conkling Controversy Again Before the House.

Proposed Investigation Into the Alleged

Internal Revenue Frauds.

Version Tox, April 30, 1866. penter's retren to daily was the presentation from the ertain bills already published at length. He also stated at the report in detail of the committee was delayed out would be orthogming in a short time,

Thad Stevens rose in his place letsurely this morning and disposed of the Reconstruction Committee's repor in a manner which showed he was glad to get the matte off his hands temporarily. The constitutional amend-ment is made the special order for Tuesday week, and the bills for the two succeeding days. There was very little tir over the report, because it had been pretty throughly discussed on Sunday. There is a settled conviction among the majority of the republican side that the new plan won't do. It the previous question had been goved upon the report this morning, as its framers at first proposed, probably it would have been ejected by the House. What its chances will be under a week's delay with the strong smalled pressure against the may be a proof. The fact that the report was not ied by any testimony or explana had got the report well off his hands.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION RILL IN THE

der in the Senate to-day, was brought up by S ment to restrict the appointing power of the President. delaying them until the vacation. The amendment also allows no compensation to officers appointed until con-firmed by the Senate. This is a very fine specimen of radical legislation. The question will be asked, where are the funds for the administration of such offices to come from? And is the incumbent to be the loser of his crew of pertisans? The amendment also sims to take the power of removal out of the hands of the Presi-dent and place it in the control of Congress. The prac-tical working of this will give the Senate an amount of labor they do not seem to bargain for, and will degrade emove officers. Reverdy Johnson made a logical speech natural results of the contemplated action. Mr. Trumand distorting common sense to suit his purpose. Sher-man, though he favored the bill, was opposed to the amendment. Henderson and Somner also spoke in

Fill being the topic of a conversational debate, the Senator advanced some curious explanations for what he had said and made assertions rather difficult to swallow

the body adjourned. MR. SEWARI'S OPINION CONCERNING RECONSTRUCT

t casual conversation to-day between Secretary Seward and a gentleman from Virginia, may throw some light on the former's opinions concerning reconstruction and Mexico. Mr. Seward said he had lately received a letter, which had been forty days on the way, advising him to act cautiously in the French and Mexican imbroglio, because of the strong probability of a recommencement of hostilities between the North and South. The visitor awared Mr. Seward that, so far as Virginia was concerned, he need have no apprehensions, when the Secre tary replied. Inor so far as any part of the country is concerned. The country has had enough to list it for a long time. An intelligent and virtuous from an who has taken the first step in a life of shame never ceases to deplore her misfortune; but an indolout, guerant woman will continue to take many such downward steps as long to potitical revolution and war, but a virtuous, enlight got be likely to repeat such folly very often.

SUMMER RESIDENCE FOR THE PRESIDENT'S PASSILY. the capital, rooms are being fixed up for the President and his family at the Continental Hotel, Long Branch, New Jersey. The family will probably repair there ment of Congress.

The public debt statement to be issued in a day or bro will show a decrease of about six millions during on month of April. REWARDS FOR THE CAPTURE OF THE ASSAU

SINATION CONSPIRATORS.

morial from Assistant Marshal O. Byrne and y str. Darling, asking for a change in the awards re-cetly made by the Secretary of War for the outpure of both and his co-conspirators. Great dis-atisfaction

THE BLAINE-CONKLING CONTROVERSY. Congressmen Conkling and Blaine had another polite passage at arms to-day. It was brought about by a let-

of Mr. Conkling's charges against the Provost Marshal's bureau. A committee of five has been appointed to investigate the past operations of that bureau, and to dis cover, if possible, whether Mr. Conkling is correct Fry an abused General.

THE NEW TAX BILL,

been given, provides in case it shall be ascertained that been, or which shall hereafter be delivered to any colomission of the names of any person or parties liable to time within one year, enter on any inventory or special the persons or parties over and above the amount for which they may have been or shall be assessed on any

The President to-day ordered pardons to be is forty-nine Texans, under the first exception of the am-nesty proclamation, as having held civit offices under the so-called Confederate government: three from Georgia, ten from Louisana, fand five from Alabama, under the thirteenth, or the twenty thousand dollar exception. All of these were recommended by the Governors of their

SEQUESTRATED PROPERTY IN SOUTH CAROLINA. All persons in the Department of South Carolina holdng real or personal property, goods, chattels, stock, sequestrated by the late so-called Confederate authority, quarters of that department without delay, specifying the kind and amount of property sequestrated, the time and place of sequestration and the name of the origina owners, and of any parties through whose hands property may have passed since its sequestration.

## THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

SENATE.

THE WASHACHUSETS LEGISLATURE AND RECONSTRUCTION. Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., presented the res of the Massachusetts Legislature on the subject of reconstruction, which were ordered to lie upon the table.

THE TAX ON BOOKS. printers for the repeal of the tax of five per cent on

MACHINESIS AND THE TAX LAW.

Mr. SMURMAX, (rep.) of Ohio, presented a petition from
machinists of Thiladelphia for relief from the tax laws
affecting their business, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

ameeting their business, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Changeer, (ep.) of Mich., rose to make a personal explanation. Some weeks since he had referred to an organization in this city known as the National Rifles as a rebel organization. He had since learned that there were two military organizations in this city at the outbreak of the war. One was the National Rifles and the other the National Volunteera. The latter was the robel organization, and not the former, as he had inadvertently asserted. He wished to make the correction.

THE REPOSE OF THE RECONSTRUCTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. FINNENDEN, (PR.) of Me., from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported certain bills and a toint resolution, which have already been published. He stated, in doing so, that it had been the intention of the committee to accompany the oill and the joint resolution with a lengthy written report; but such had been the situation of the commission that the expert had not been completed. He hoped to be able to present it to the Senate before long.

Mr. Raussy, (rep.) of Min., offered a petition for relief to the poor of Anhann, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Tarsettla, (rep.) of Hil., called up the following bill to authorize the construction of certain bridges.

Be it enacied by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for any person or persons, company or composition, baving authority from the States of Himoto of Historier for such purpose, to build a bridge across the Missisappi river at Quincy. Hill, and to lay on or over competent of the Congress assembled, the Missisappi river at Quincy. Hill, and to lay on or over competent of the said river at or opposite the line more species connection of any relicates the line more species connection of any relicate the line more species connection of any relicate the line of all reads terminating at each river, at or opposite said point, shall be allowed to cross such bridge for reasonable composation, to be made to the owners of said bridge, under the limitations and conditions bereinfarter for cause may to tried before the district court of the United States of any State in which any portion of said viver the cause may be tried before the district court of the United States of any State in which any portion of said under the provisions of the act may, at the option of the Conflict of the provision of the said may, at the option of the company building the same, be build as a drawbridge, with a pivot or other form of draw, or with uniscases or confineous spans; provided that if the said bridge, shall be made with unbroken and confineous spans; provided that if the said bridge, shall be made with unbroken and confineous spans at shall not be of less elevation, in six case, than fifty feet above extreme high water mark, as unbersood at the point of boration to the bottom chose of the bridge, and the said the provided that the provided that the said which the control of the rever, and not less than three because th

ington.

Mr. HENDERSON, (rep.) of Mo., offered an amendment, which was adopted, authorizing the construction of a bridge at Hannibal, Mo.

The bill, as omerched, was then passed.

"The bill making appropriations for the support of the Post Office Department for the country year was called up.

Mr. Therefore offered the following as an amendment to the bill:

is last ed generalest, happened by death, recignation or expection of term.

Mr. Johnson, (dem.) of Md., opposed it as an infringement upon the appointing power of the Frendent.

Mr. Trutsmit, do not think the right of the President to exercise the power of removing from office was understood in his amendment according to a status of 1825 to servide that officers appointed by and with the advice and consent of the remate should be rendered only had with the advice and consent of the Senate. This was provided in the law creating the office of Comptroller of the Garriney. The President, Mr. Trumbull said, has no authority over the Treasury of the country. Recannot draw his safary without the consent of Congress. There is, therefore, no constitutional question in violation in this. The initimation of the amendment was to prove at any one being put out of office and another put in his place on as to receive his pay, and if the Freedent thinks proper to undertake to refuse officer, the successor jand receive no pay, if this provision becomes a law, until he is confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Johnson said that admitting the power of Congress

to refuse to pay an officer, it was questionable whether there was any moral right to do so. The precedent about to be established might be a bad one and might return to plague the inventor; it might happen that those now in the minority should obtain a majority in Congress might the other party had a President elected, Congress might then refuse to pay the President's appointees. Mr. Johnson said he would read a letter from Mr. Madison on the subject, written at a time when there was a more bitter war between Congress and the President than now exists, admitting there is a war at present.

ter.)
Mr. Johnson—I say admitting there is a war. (Laugh-Mr.) I am eure there is no war; but, I say, admitting there is. (Laughter.)
Mr. Suvsus, (rep.) of Mass.—A mere hypothesis.

he knew of no time better than the present for regulating the subject of removals and appointments by passing a wise and just law on the subject. It ought not to be passed in this informal way, as an amendment to an appropriation bill. He did not believe it wise to declare that an officer legally appointed should receive no pay unless his appointment was agreed to by the Senate.

Mr. Hexpasson and he had partially prepared a bill of the mature referred to by Mr. Sherman. He had come to the conclusion that the President had no constitutional power to remove anyone from office. Washington, in

hellef.
Mr. Howann—Will the Senator from Kentucky allow me to ask him from what part of the constitution he de-rives this power?
Wr. Bayra answered by quoting the constitutional pro-vision requiring the President to communicate with Con-gress.

We this power?

We Days answered by quoting the constitutional provision requiring the President to communicate with Congress.

Mr. Asyrioxy (rep.) of R. I., said the Senator from Kentrolky nos long since made a speech which at the time crucied the surprise of the Senate. He had looked for is in the 645c, but it was not there, and he desired it know whose familit was—whether it was the fault of the reporters or publishers of the Globe that this omission control.

Mr. Bayis—it is my fault.

Mr. Asyrioxy said that this practice of making speeches and then either suppressing them or so sitering them as to make replies to them appear ridieulour, ought to be need responsible for the publication of anything said in the Senate chamber. He for one should oppose the appropriation for the Globe if it was to be optional with men to print or suppress speeches made in the Senate.

Mr. Bayis, in reply, said that it was a common practice for speeches to be withheld from publication in the appendix of the Globe. He intended to print in the appendix of the Globe. He intended to print in the appendix the speech to which Mr. Anthony referred.

Mr. Howann said he head in his hand; the original report of the remarks which Mr. Davis hay not explained, as taken by the reporters at the time and written out from their notes. He asked that it be read.

The Structary read it accordingly. Mr. Davis says in it that the "President is by the constitution made the judge of what is the Congress. The excluded Senators, with the minority in this, nodly, constitute an amjority of the Senators of all the States. These two could get together into a conclave, and it would be the constitutional oblisation of the President to choose between the two Senates them existing. It is his power, and I would advise him to use it. He has the right, and, by the Kernal, he ought to exercise that right. If I were he, I would advise him to we it. He has the right, and, by the Kernal, he ought to exercise that right. If I were he, I would advise him to make a princi

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, April 30, 1864.

The first business in order being the call of States for bills and joint resolutions for reference,

bills and joint resolutions for reference,

Mr. Ros, (rep.) of Maine, introduced a bill giving further time and facilities for the conversion of the State
banks into national banks, which was read twice and
referred to the Committee on Panks.

The bill provides for the . Aversion of State banks to
national banks, to an amount of capital to be limited, on
application to the Compitoller of the Treasury, on or before the lat day of July next, and in apportionment of
the same, preference should be given to banks in such
States as have not received their just proportion of national banking capital, and with due regard to the existing banking capital, resources and business of such
States.

Nates.

Mr. Rice also introduced a bill to disapprove of the act of the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory in reference to Scaramanas country, which was read twice and recreated to the Committee on Territories.

ENCOTAGON: THE COMMITTEE OF ALLIAGAME.

Mr. GARRIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, introduced a built to premote the construction of a line of railroad between the city of Washington and the Korthwest for authority and the city of Washington and the Korthwest for authority and the city of Washington and the Korthwest for authority and the city of Washington and the Korthwest for authority and the city of Washington and the Korthwest for authority and the city of Washington and the Korthwest for authority and the city of Washington and the Korthwest for authority and the city of the

Mr. KUYKENDALL, (rep.) of IL, introduced a joint resolution declaring the constitutional relations of the State of Tennessee restored to practical relations with the United States; which was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hubbard, (rep.) of Iowa, introduced a bill to amond the act of May 12, 1884, granting lands to the State of Iowa to aid in the construction of a railroad; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Public Lands.

Mr. Window. (rep.) of Minm., introduced a joint resolution for the relief of certain settlers on the Stour Reservation, in the State of Minnecotts; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

RABEOAD LAND GRANT FO EASAM.

Mr. CLAMER, (rep.) of Kansas, to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Neosão Valley Railroad and its extension to the Kansas and Neosão Valley Railroad and its extension to the Red river; which was read twice, referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

Mr Strugge of red a substitute for the hill by him December 29, and referred to the Co the Whole on the State of the Union, to doub sions of these who were made pensoners by the of the late wer; to pay the damages done to be

become Defended by the not of the 170 of 24pt; 18ct, and the present of the contentions of the allowed points of the contention of the allowed points of the contention of the allowed points of the contention of the content of the content

Mr. Blow, (rep.) of Mo., introduced a bill to allow the extension of the wharf at St. Louis, which was read whose and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

EQUALIZATION OF BECKYLES.

Mesers, Danling (rep.) and (Wang, (rep.) of N. Y., presented resolutions of the State of New York in favor of considering beauties.

Mr. Price, (rep.) of Iowa, and Mr. Randall, dem.) of Pa., were excused from serving on the committee in reference to the sale of liquors in the Capitol, and Mr. Grinnell, (ren.) of Iowa, and Mr. Dawson, (dem.) of Pa., were put in their places.

THE HIVER AND BLEIBOR EMPROVEMENT HILL.

On motion of Mr. Ellier, (rep.) of Mass., the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union was disclarged from the further consideration of the River and Harbor Improvement bill, and the bill came before the

ionse for consideration.

Mr. Electraddressed the House at considerable length.